All this involved the hardest, the most continuous and exhausting labor. As was the custom in any army commanded by Gen. Grant, everybody was kept constantly employed. While some worked on the saps and approaches, others labored in making good roads in abilities and characters of the various every direction, in clearing and level-



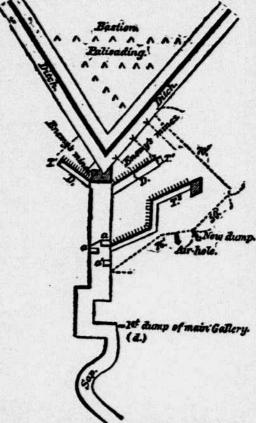
LOGAN'S APPROACH. Engineer Hickenlooper's Sketch.

ing off places where large masses could to be considered a first-rate man moring off places where large masses could be formed for assault, in deepening and widening the trenches and approaches for the same purpose, and in making gabions, fascines and other siege materials. The works were manned by the remainder, who were alert, aggressive and pugnacious. They watched their enemy with tiger-like vigilance from the moment the early Summer sun gave them light enough to be considered a first-rate man morally, judged by the high standard of men like Grant and Sherman.

"Hovey's principal Brigadiers are Gen. McGinnis and Col. Slack. McGinnis is brave enough, but too excitable. He lost his balance at Champion Hill. He is not likely ever to be more than a Brigadier. Slack is a solid, steady man, brave, thorough, and sensitive man morally for the property of the property Summer sun gave them light enough to ble; but he will never set the river afire. see in the morning until the late-coming twilight brought a few hours' rest. A head or a hand above the cover of the works was an instant target for their well-aimed shots, and the rebel sharpshooters were generally overpowered and suppressed. In this game the Union sharpshooters had generally the edge. sharpshooters had generally the advantage of lower ground, which enabled them to fire without exposing themselves, while the Confederates had to rise above the works in order to fire downward. The Confederate artillery opening of the shutters in an embrasure not equal to Hovey, but is much better or a show of men around a barbet gun instantly brought a shower of musket lacks energy and concentrativeness. His bullets and a storm of canister and shells from our artillery. The Confed-erates could only fire in the morning cannon which they had loaded under the cover of the night. Their best means of defense as the lines drew closer were the hand-grenades and lighted shells which they tossed over their works.

This intense labor and incessant watchfulness was very trying to both hot, and the humidity of that low country made it very prostrating. The Union soldiers were well-fed, though their rations of pork and hardtack were throughout the late campaign. He is not suited to that hot, enervating climate, and they had no opportunity to for- an army corps, but should not be inage for vegetables to vary their food, trusted with any important independand make it more adaptable to condi-

The Confederates were, of course much worse off, as their food supply was running down very rapidly. Every night there would be a cessation of hos tilities, and the men on both sides would mingle freely between the lines, banter each other about the situation. and exchange hardtack and pork and and exchange hardtack and pork and been sick throughout the campaign, and coffee for tobacco. These informal had leave to go home several weeks truces were taken advantage of in many since, but stuck it out till the surren-Confederate spies would mingle der.



EWING'S APPROACH.

From Acting Engineer Kossak's Sketch.

corn-meal was running low, and the ent command. bread issued was half peas. Pemberton's Supplies.

As to the actual condition of Pem-

of the supplies:	
	Ration
"Mutton	12.00
"Bacon	964.00
"Pork	36.16
"Lard	390.00
"Flour, barrels	. 74
"Bread mixture	200.00
"Rice	2.524.05
"Beans	2 365 21

"Most of the command has a nclude the 10th. Some of the . ce is damaged, but I will grind it, and m. ke it go as for as possible. There is a. abundance of sugar, which, when the bread has been consumed, can be substituted with the rice.

Very respectfully, your obedient ser-

"C. L. Stevenson." On the same day Pemberton reported to Johnston that he had subsistence

reliable information. The deserters reported that Pember-ton had 2,000 skiffs made, in which to

cross his army over the river. Dana's Estimate of the Generals.

Of the highest interest, at this juncture, are the confidential letters which C. A. Dana sent to Secretary Stanton, giving the results of his studies of the Generals in the army. These were the bases upon which President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton formed their opin-ions of these officers, and had great weight in determining promotions and assignments. Secretary Stanton urged Dana to continue them regularly, and even send them by telegraph. He gave Dana a commission as Major, with directions to report directly to Gen. Grant, as this would probably facilitate his work. One of these letters, which does not appear in the Official Record, is as follows:

"Dear Sir: Your dispatch of June 29 desiring me to 'continue my sketches' I have today seen for the first time. It was sent down the river, but had not arrived when I left Vicksburg on the

"Let me describe the Generals of di-vision and brigade in Grant's army, in the order of the army corps to which they are attached, beginning with the

Gen. A. P. Hovey.

"The most prominent officer of the Thirteenth Corps, next to the commandr of the corps, is Brig.-Gen. A. P. Hovey. He is a lawyer of Indiana, and from 40 to 45 years old. He is ambitious, active, nervous, irritable, energetic, clear-headed, quick-witted, and prompt handed. He works with all his might and all his mind; and, unlike most volunteer officers, makes it his business to learn the military profession just as if he expected to spend his

"He distinguished himself most hon-orably at Port Gibson and Champion Hill, and is one of the best officers in this army. He is a man whose character will always command respect, though he is too anxious about his persona) renown and his own advancement

formed concerning whatever happens at his outposts. As a disciplinarian he is brigade commanders are all Colonels, and I don't know much of him.

"The Third Division of the Thirteenth Corps is commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, an old cavalry officer of the Regular service. He is intrepid to recklessness, his head is clear though rather thick, his disposition honest and manly, though given to boasting and self-exaggeration of a gentle and innocent kind. sides. The weather became excessively His division is well cared for, but is rather famous for slow instead of rapid marching. McClernand, however, disliked him, and kept him in the rear ty of men with Generals' commissions throughout the late campaign. He is who in all military respects are not fit a good officer to command a division in

"Smith's principal Brigadier is Gen. Burbridge, whom I judge to be a medi-ocre officer, brave, rather pretentious, a good fellow, not destined to greatness.

"The Fourth Division in the Thirteenth Corps is Gen. Carr's. He has This may account for a critical, with the Union troops and pass can- hang-back disposition which he has several times exhibited. He is a man of more cultivation, intelligence, and army for some time past. They are all thought than his colleagues generally. commanded by Brigadier-Generals, and The discipline in his corps I have thought to be poor and careless. He is brave enough, but lacks energy and in-

> "Carr's Brigadiers comprise Gen. M R. Lawler and Gen. Lee, of Kansas. Lee tally unfit to command, a very good is an unmitigated humbug. Lawler man, but a very poor General. His weighs 250 pounds, is a Roman Catholic, and was a Douglas Democrat, belongs above mediocrity. in Shawneetown, Ill., and served in the Mexican War. He is as brave as a lion and has about as much brains. But his purpose is always honest, and his sense is always good. He is a good disciplin-arian and a first-rate soldier. He once hung a man of his regiment for murdering a comrade, without reporting the case to his commanding General, either before or after the hanging; but there was no doubt the man deserved his fate. Grant has two or three times zently reprimanded him for indiscre-

dier I don't know.

is a gentlemanly, pleasant fellow, and I rate schoolmaster in him. have not detected in him any of the contemptible characteristics which dis-tinguish his brother M. C. from the

"Of Steele's Brigadiers, Col. Woods eminently deserves promotion. A Hercules in form, in energy, and in pertingular pertingular to the whole, few can serve the cause of the country more effectively than he, and none serve it more faithfully.

"Logan's oldest brigade commendations of the whole, few can serve the cause of the country more effectively than he, and none serve it more faithfully.

"Logan's oldest brigade commendations of the whole, few can serve the cause of the country more effectively than he, and none serve it

A short history of a Notable Regiment will appear each week.

## Fighting Regiment.

REGIMENTAL LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY. WEED'S BRIGADE - AYRES'S DIVISION - FIFTH CORPS.

(1) Col. PATRICK H. O'RORKE, EM. P., M. C. (Killed). (2) Col. GEORGE RYAN, 老親. 即., 然. 氣. (Killed).

(3) COL. ELWELL S. OTIS, BYT. BRIG.-GEN. (4) COL. WILLIAM S. GRUNTSYNN.

COMPANIES	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.		DIED OF DISEASE, ACCIDENTS, IN PRISON, &c.			Total	
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Enrollment.
Field and Staff Company A	3	2 20 11	5 21	ij	; f 20	20	15 173 148
C D E	i	15 11 20	16		13 17 17	13 17 22 16	187 162
F		10	10 13		16 14 7 9	15	171 167 172
H I K	1	19 13 7	14 8	1	16 ± 21 21	16 . 21 21	180 176 156
Totals	8	141	149	2	168	170	1,707

Total of killed and wounded, 533; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 77.

BATTLES.	K. & M. W.	BATTLES.
Chancellorsville, Va	4	Siege of Petersburg, Va
Gettysburg, Pa	4T	Weldon Railroad, Va.
Wilderness, Va	55	Poplar Spring Church,
Spotsylvania, Va	17 -	Hatcher's Run, Va
Bethesda Church, Va	3	White Oak Road, Va
Picket Line, Va	2	Five Forks, Va
Present, also, at Frederic	cksburg : Rappahannock Sta	tion: Mine Run · North

a . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 Va.....

K. & M. W.

h Anna; Totopotomoy; White Oak Swamp (1864); Appomattox.

Notes. — Organized at Rochester, N. Y., and mustered into service September 13, 1862, leaving the State on September 20. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in November, and was assigned to Warren's (3d) Brigade, Sykes's (2d) Division, Fifth Corps. It was present with this command at Fredericksburg, where it was under fire for the first time, a few of the men being wounded there. Colonel O'Rorke was killed at Gettysburg while leading his men into action on Little Round Top, where their prompt action aided largely in seizing that important position, the regiment losing there 26 killed, 89 wounded, and 18 missing; total 133. The One Hundred and Fortieth was then in Ayres's Division — the division of regulars. In 1864 the regulars were brigaded in one command under Ayres, and the One Hundred and Fortieth was placed in the same brigade; the division was commanded by General Charles Griffin. But in June, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the First Brigade of Ayres's (2d) Division. This brigade was commanded in turn by Colonel Gregory, General Joseph Hayes, Colonel Otis, and General Winthrop. The latter officer fell mortally wounded at Five Forks. The regiment was in the hottest of the fighting at the Wilderness, and suffered severely there, losing 23 killed, 118 wounded, and 114 captured or missing; total, 255. Three days later -on May 8th - it was engaged in the first of the series of battles at Spotsylvania, in which action Colonel Ryan and Major Milo L. Starks were killed. At Spotsylvania the casualties in the regiment were 12 killed and 48 wounded; and at the Weldon Railroad, 4 killed, 19 wounded, and 51 captured or missing. The regiment was composed of exceptionally good material; the men were a neat, clean lot, and in their handsome Zouave costume attracted favorable attention wherever

to do. He seems to belong to the whatever hartouches goes easily. heavy rather than the rapid department . "The Third Brigade of this division Herron has shown a great deal more of the forces.

best Brigadiers in Sherman's Corps, perhaps the best of all next to Col. Woods. He only requires the chance

Gen. McArthur.

Dut he has not the hist great requisite of a soldier, obedience to orders, and believes too much in doing the deep him.

Gen. McArthur. to develop into an officer of uncommon power and usefulness. There are plento tie his shoes.

Gen. J. M. Tuttle.

"Of Gen. Tuttle, who commands Gen. it. Bravery and zeal seem to be his only qualifications for command. His namely, Ransom and Crocker, who principal Brigadier is Gen. Mower, a commanded Quimby's Division at Port caliber. Col. Wood, who commands pion Hill. Crocker was sick throughmander of his Third Brigade.

"Three divisions of the Sixteenth commanded by Brigadier-Generals, and the brigades by Colonels. The first of brigade commanders are none of them

Gen. Nathan Kimball.

"The next division of the Sixteenth Gen. Kimball's. He is not so bad a more future than he. commander as Lauman, but he is bad enough, brave, of course, but lacking Division, that of Gen. Reed, has been the military instinct and the genius of detached during the campaign at Lake brigade commanders.

Gen. Wm. Sooy Smith.

"The Third Division of the Sixteenth Corps, now near Vicksburg, is that of tions, but is pretty sure to go and thank Gen. W. S. Smith. This is one of the him after a battle. Carr's third Brigabest officers in that army. A rigid disthefirst of the siege by Gen. Quimby. "In the Fifteenth Corps there are two Major-Generals who command divisions; namely, Steele and Blair, and one Brigadier, Tuttle. Steele has also here sick through the campaign but brigade commanders are worker. A man of brains, a say did not do justice to minisent. A hard worker, unpretending, quick, suggood commander of a division he is not, though he is a most excellent and estimable man, and seemed to be regarded by the soldiers with much affection. But he lacks order, system, command, here sick through the campaign but brigade commanders are worker. been sick through the campaign, but brigade commanders are worth I can't has kept constantly at his post. He say, but I am sure they have a first-sor, Gen. John E. Smith, who, with

"I now come to the Seventeenth Corps their friends. It is estimated that during the siege 300,000 caps were gotten into Pemberton in various ways. Our officers would mingle unnoticed with their men, and quietly measure the distinct of Infantry long habituated to garrison duty at a frontier post. He army would make their escape, and brings inside.

By June 14 it was known that the garrison was out of fresh meat, and had begun to eat salt pork, of which it was said they had 30 days' supply. The command. sincere animosities. On the whole, few

As to the actual condition of Pemberton's supplies we have this official report of date of June 7: "Headquarters on the Right, Vicksburg, June 7, 1863.
"Maj. R. W. Memminger, Assistant Adjustant-General.
"Frank Blair is about the same as an officer.
"Frank Blair is about the same as an olitician. He is a point, the break of the supplies:
"Frank Blair is about the same as an olitician. He is a point, the break of the others were promain the tollers of man; the Order of man; the Order of man; the Third by Col. Holmes, whom I don't know personally, but who made a noble fight at Champion Hill and the order of the Segular service.

"

possesses a clear head, an equable temwhere Gen. Sherman himself directed per, and great propulsive power over diers, Vandever has not proved himself what was to be done, he has had little his men. He is also a hard worker, and of much account during the siege;

has for a short time been commanded both of capacity and force than either "Col. Giles A. Smith is one of the very by Col. Force. I only know that Logan, of them. But he has not the first great

paign, and has had little opportunity of proving his mettle. He is a shrewd, steady Scotchman, trustworthy rather than brilliant, good at hard knocks, but Sherman's Third Division, I have all not a great commander. Two of his ready spoken, and will not here repeat Bridadiers, however, have gained very commanded Quimby's Division at Port brilliant officer, but not of large mental Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Chamanother of his brigades, is greatly es- out, and as soon as Quimby returned to teemed by Gen. Grant, but I do not his command had to go away, and it is formerly commanded a brigade in Loknow him; neither do I know the com- feared may never be able to come back. remarkable power. Ransom has commanded on McPherson's right during Corps have been serving in Grant's Brigadier in the zeal, intelligence and efficiency with which his siege works were constructed and pushed forward. the brigades by Colonels. The first of these divisions to arrive before Vicksburg was Lauman's. This General got his promotion by bravery in the field best opportunity in the whole of our and lowe political influence. He is toand Iowa political influence. He is toumns. Capt. Comstock told me that 10,000 men could there be marched enemy. In the assault of May 22 Ransom was equally conspicuous for the bravery with which he exposed himself. Corps to join the Vicksburg army was No young man in all this army has "The Third Brigade of McArthur's

generalship. I don't know any of his Providence and elsewhere, and I have not been able to make Gen. Reed's acquaintance.

"The Third Division of the Seven ciplinarian, his division is always ready This officer was also sick, and I dare and always safe. A man of brains, a say did not do justice to himself. A much less intellect than Quimby, has a great deal better sense, with a firmness of character, a steadiness of hand, and Ulster District of New York. Sherman and to its most prominent Division Genhas a high opinion of his capacity, and eral, Logan. This is a man of remarkteens filled with percussion caps to has a high opinion of his capacity, and chief the happiest effect upon the division. pendent command where judgment and ing on, and in time will become the

the brigade in this division so long and and was one of the first to tender a gallantly commanded by the late Col. Blootner; I hear the best accounts, but do not know him personally. The Medical Inspector tells me that no camps in the lines are kept in so good

already acquired. Of his two Briga-Orme I have seen, but do not know. the bottom between the bluff and the river on his left. He had made up his own mind that nobody could get out of the town by that way, and accordingly neglected to have the place thoroughly examined in order to render the matter making their escape through that bottom, and then a more peremptory com-

mand to Herron set the matter right by the establishment of the necessary pick-"I must not omit a General who been detached to a separate command at Milliken's Bend. I mean Gen. Dennis. He is a hard-headed, hard-working, conscientious man, who never
knows when he is beaten and consequently is very hard to beat. He is were brave and loyal and obeyed the Is earthly conflict blessed! rot brilliant, but safe, sound, and command of their superiors.

"I might write another letter on the staff officers and staff organization of Grant's army, should you desire it.

"C. A. Dana." (To be continued.)

Largest Garrison of the Army and Navy

Editor National Tribune: My attention has been called to an article in The Navy during the civil war. It was the Nationa! Tribune in the interests of the British steamed Grayhound, which was I may be tempted to do likewise again. Army and Navy Union, and upon in-quiry I am informed that it is your in-tention to devote space in every issue to news of our Order. I am very glad to know this, as I believe it will do our organization an immense amount of good, and I sincerely hope that our comrades of the Army and Navy Union throughout the United States and the Philippines will send you the news from their respective Garrisons, so as to keep up the interest in the work of our noble

There is no question but that the success of the Army and Navy Union appeals to G.A.R. veterans more than any other veteran Order, on account of the perpetuity of our work, as it will undoubtedly continue as long as our great Nation lasts. Veterans of the Mexican, civil, Indian and Spanish wars will eventually pass away, but the Army and Navy Union will always keep movone great magnificent Order of this

country and Nation. Gen. George A. Custer Garrison, No. 2, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is probably the largest Garrison in the organization, public reception to the new National

Rations.

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Deafness Cured at Home

BUY OLIFFORD FOWELL, M.D.



I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 33 Wetertown, N. Y.



S. Long, Commander, Gen. George A. Custer Garrison, No. 2, Brooklyn, N. Y. SPANISH FORT.

An Illinois Comrade Quotes From a Letter Written at the Time.

Editor National Tribune: It is now over 40 years since the war of the re-bellion came to a finish, and it has been bellion came to a finish, and it has been about 25 years, at least, that I have been a constant subscriber and reader of The National Tribune. During all those years history has been written by the liber of the li the boys, and "the half has not yet been told," which is a true saying. I have been very much interested in the controversy in the last few issues about the capture of Spanish Fort, Ala., and particularly the story by J. W. Lacock, 93d Ind., who alleges that the Sixteenth Corps captured Spanish Fort, and admits that "the Thirteenth Corps under mits that "the Thirteenth Corps, under Granger, captured the Fort, but it was at least three hours after the Sixteenth Corps had captured it." That, to me, sounds like a good joke on the Thirteenth; very funny.

I have in my possession a letter, as published in my old home paper in Illinois, written at the close of the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; said letter making over four columns of matter in said paper, from which I quote in part, referring to capture of "The men of both the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps made an advance and

entered the works. "It was not a matter of importance as to whose command or what division, brigade or regiment that were the first to enter the works under the circum-

have worked and fought, side by side, as only men and soldiers can, honor falls alike to all, and their action will pass into history as among the most gallant and fearless of the war. "Gen. Granger, commanding the Thirteenth, has labored throughout "Onward they dash; with the most untiring energy and per- It matters not the toilsome march, severance, and the grass never grew The foeman's cannon crash; under his feet. Night and day, day and Their souls were in their sword

superintended and directed all the op-erations in his power in person. No Many or few? man who knows him, and saw him 'Six hundred'? Nay; that were a hos ders, and believes too much in doing through only this siege, would for a Beside this band so true. things his own way. Thus for 10 days moment question his bravery or his Four score of trusty arms "Next in rank among McPherson's after he had taken his position he dispersion Generals is McArthur. He has better he had taken his position he dispersion of the property to picket his brave command and they of their Oh! weep with us, brave commander. "To. Gen. Granger the impartial few I see them still:

will attribute much of the success which Down deep ravine, then up 'to form' attended this short, though important On battle-shaken hill. and memorable siege. "Gen. A. J. Smith and his corps also One waving blade their light.

share in the general honor. Always Into the bordes ready and always vigilant, always brave Of rebel raging flight. and never flinching, himself and it have He at their head, well done their work, and 'verily they A knight, a paladin of old; shall reap their reward.'"

A knight, a paladin of old; A hero—honor led.

was sufficient to show to whom honor O, what to him It is true "the trials of a soldier's life are o'er, its memory alone remains," For love of land to do or die!

I claim the boys of the Sixteenth and command, Gen. Sullivan, has for some time been at Grant's headquarters, doing nothing with more energy and effect ed from March 27 to the morning of Give what they kindly gave? than he would be likely to show in April 9, 1865, and what difference who Yes! By the loved and lost, was the first to enter or who to leave Most sacred hold tlemanly fellow, intelligent, a charm- last? The victory was won-not by the Our country's priceless cost." ing companion, but heavy, jovial, and efforts of a few, but by the entire com-

"With malice toward none and charity for all"-Sam Kutz, Co. D, 91st Ill., Los Angeles, Cal.

BRITISH STEAMER GRAYHOUND. The Most Valuable Prize Captured by the Navy.

Editor National Tribune: It may interest your readers to learn what was the most valuable prize captured by our 1864, and sold for \$497,858.55. The Grayhound ran the blockade at Scotia.

9, 1864, and was captured on the fol-lowing day, May 10, at sea, 100 miles southeast of the Cape Fear River, by Capt. John J. Almy, of the gunboat Connecticut. The vessel was built at Liverpool, England, in December, 1863, and when captured her cargo consisted of 800 bales of cotton, 35 tons of tobacco, and 25 casks of turpentine. She was com-

Wilmington, N. C., on the night of May

manded by Capt. George Henry, who was a Lieutenant in the so-called Confederate navy. The vessel was fired at repeatedly during the chase, and part of the cargo was thrown overboard. The cost of her condemnation was \$12,896.54. One-half of the remainder was divided among the crew of the Connecticut, there being no other vessel in sight

Capt. John J. Almy entered the U S. Navy as Midshipman, Feb. 2, 1827, and retired April 24, 1877.—William Simmons, Historian, National Naval Veterans' Association and Naval Post, G.A.R., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE 4TH MASS. CAV.

Heroic Band Held in Check 10 Times Its Editor National Tribune: Where so

nany of the comrades of all ranks furnish you from week to week with thrilling adventures of the battle and the as the Mozart; my second in the 4th Mass. Cav., and was sent with others into camp at Readville, Mass., before into camp at Readville, Mass., before being assigned to our various commands. I was never in Andersonville, but the treatment accorded us in Readville was well calculated to fit us for graduation into one of the Southern prison pens. After being attached to the 4th I was sent South, and right now. I must confess to being at a loss just what to single out for your readers, but there is one incident which I always think of with pleasure, and which is out of the usual routine of a soldier's life. My regiment was doing guard life. My regiment was doing guard duty at Richmond, Va., in the Summer of 1865. I obtained permission, and with William Smeath, of my command, visited one of the Masonic Lodges of Richmond. The Southern lodges of that time had but recently been "re-constructed." There we met several who had served in the rebel army as officers, but there was no North nor South, as it is to be hoped will be the case entirely throughout the Union be-

fore a great many years.

In Gen. Grant's last report of the stances as they existed.

"The troops of the Sixteenth Corps were said to have been the first, but those of the Thirteenth were not bewithout any artillery, held a rebel force The of ten times their number in check. into the fight eight were killed and wounded including our gallant leader. Col. Francis Washburn.

night, he was with his command, and Their steeds beneath them throb,

The comrades left behind! One word is all enough:

I might go on and quote the entire And fibered with the faith letter, but the above, I should think, Of ages won by God. The soaked and waiting sod!

O sweet is it

The heart-strings, heaven-knit, "And shall not we-

The 4th Cav., to whom the above poem is dedicated by its author, formed part of the advance in the attack spoken of by Gen. Grant. One cannot but mark the contrast. An event of that kind in the late Russo-Japanese war would have caused spe-cial editions of all the great papers in the world. And, again, the above little account shows we were not led by priests either.

If this, which is not so short as I -George A. Bolser, Co. A, 4th Mass. Cav., Spa Springs, Anna Co., Nova

Has Smallest Check

Comrade D. Deeds, Co. G, 188th Ohio, says that he does not claim to be the youngest soldier, nor the oldest, but he does claim to have the smallest check issued for increase of pension. The check is for 20 cents.

SONG THOUSANDS OF DOLLAR Send them to us today. We w

THINK OF IT!

